Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1807. [No. 2019.

Sale at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, V. M.

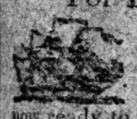
JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS.
October 24. d

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

JOHN LLOYD,
Has received per the William and John, and the George from Liverpool, a general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which are for sale on the usual terms.
October 26. d6teo1m

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. tf

For Freight or Charter,

The substantial Ship
LEONIDAS,
Upwards of 300 tons burthen now ready to receive a cargo. Freight to Liverpool or Clyde, would be preferred.
Apply to
James Patton.
ALSO,

The good Ship
GEORGE,
Capt. WALKER;
Burthen 207 tons; will be ready for a cargo in ten days. Apply to the Master on board or to
James Patton.
October 29. d

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,
JOHN BARNES, Master;
Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.
Also, for sale on board said Brig,
45,000 feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Potatoes and Oars.
Apply to
William Yeaton.
November 2, d.

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship MARY,
Henry Fosdick, Master;
Burthen about three hundred hogsheads, is a good vessel, & will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.—For terms apply to,
Lawrason and Fowle.
Who have for sale, on board said ship,
1200 bushels *Liverpool Coals*, for grates,
October 20.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder for cash
A House & Lot—*Also*, an unimproved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke street, between Columbus & Alfred-streets—the property of Amos Alexander.

Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Janney. } Com'rs.

November 2, d

FOR SALE,
A Likely Negro Girl, about 16 years of age accustomed to the care of children and cleaning a house.
Apply to the PRINTER.
Nov. 7. d.

COFFEE.

5000lb. good *COFFEE*,
5olb. *NUTMEGS*,
With as usual, a general assortment of WINES, LIQUORS and GROCERIES, for sale on reasonable terms by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
October 30.

LANDING THIS DAY,
FROM ON BOARD THE SCHOONER
FAIR-PLAY,
AND FOR SALE,
75 hhds 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first quality Sugars
33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing Molasses.
Apply to
Mordecai Miller.
October 31. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12. d

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

12	pipes old port	WINES.
5	do. Madeira	
60	quarter casks Lisbon	
12	do. particular Teneriffe	
15	do. Malaga	
15	pipes old cognac brandy	
5	do. 4th proof Holland Gin	
3	hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum	
12	do. first quality molasses	
6	do. green copperas	
2	do. alum	
20	do. brown sugar	
20	bags pimento	
15	do. pepper	
10	chests young hyson	TEAS
10	do hyson skin	
5	do. imperial	
100	bags green coffee	
150	kegs madder	
50	do. ground ginger	
30	do. raisins	
1200	lbs. bacon, well cured	
5	kegs salt petre	

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 21 d

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims upon the estate of *William Oxley*, an insolvent debtor, are hereby required to bring in and exhibit the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th day of December next.

N. Fitzhugh.
Nov. 10.

On the 15th of December next,
I propose to make a dividend of such of the moneys belonging to the estate of *W. Oxley* an insolvent debtor as have come to my hands-The creditors of that estate will therefore be pleased on that day to attend at my office to receive their respective dividends.

Thomas Swann, *Trustee.*
Nov. 10 dt15D.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having withdrawn from the partnership of Horner and Pyles, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced and is now carrying on the *Wheelwright* and *Blacksmith's* business, on his own account, on Royal, a little below Prince street, and flatters himself that he shall be able to render general satisfaction, having sound and seasoned stuff, and excellent workmen:—these, with a determination to render every personal attention to the execution of his work, will he hopes secure him a portion of the public patronage.

John Horner, jun.
November 7 d15t

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO MAN from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to
John Gadsby.
November 19. d

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.
November 19. d

☞ Fall Goods.

JOSEPH JANNEY
Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of
FALL GOODS.
10th mo. 20, d6t 3tawtf

For Sale,
Two healthy likely Negro Girls,
ONE about 15 years of age, the other 12. Moreover, I wish to sell, or rent, on ground rent, my Lot on Duke street, in the town of Alexandria. The terms will be made known on application to Mr. N. C. Hunter, who is authorised to dispose of the property, or to
John Chapman Hunter.
Fairfax county, Nov. 18 d

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be Sold, at public auction, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, that very valuable and delightful SEAT, in the county of Stafford, on the Rappahannock river, about six miles below Fredericksburg, called
TRAVELLER'S REST,
The residence of the late Mr. *Tho. Garnett*. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money, and so much more as shall be sufficient to defray the costs of suit and expences attending the sale, in cash; one third of the residue payable when George Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with interest from the day of sale one other third payable when Joseph Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with like interest; one sixth, or a half of the remaining third, payable when Elizabeth W. Garnett shall attain her age of twenty-one years, or marry, with like interest; and the residue when the youngest daughter of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett deceased, shall attain her age of twenty-one years, or marry, with like interest; subject to the dower of the widow of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett, The interest on each payment to be paid annually, and no title to be made to the purchaser until the whole money is paid, the title being held as a security therefor.

Wm. Lovell, Ex'tr.
November 19. d4w.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,
Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.
TEAS: Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong
WINES: Port, Madeira, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
RUM: Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island and New-England
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.
ALSO,
A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.
October 27. d

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of December next, will be offered for sale, on the premises,
AN elegant *SQUARE OF GROUND*, situate adjoining the Spring Garden and handsomely enclosed. The terms of sale will be one third in four months, one third in eight months, and the remaining third in 12 months.

Beale Howard.
November 19. cots

MR. GENERIS
Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,
THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.
Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.
November 12. eo

GROCERIES,
By ISAAC ROBBINS and CO. at their Grocery Store, opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, King-street—
Where country store-keepers can be supplied on moderate terms.
October 22 d2wco2w

FOR SALE OR RENT,
WATER STREET ACADEMY.
A two-story BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. *J. Foster*—Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.

L. LEWIS
September 30. taw

☞ Removal,

Rea and Taylor, *Coach-Makers,*
RETURN their sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencing business in this town, and acquaint their friends and the public, that they have removed their manufactory to Fairfax street, opposite to Rickett's and Newton's brick buildings, in the large brick warehouse occupied by Janney and Irish, where they will endeavor to give general satisfaction to those who shall favor them with their commands.
Those gentlemen who may have carriages to repair, may rest assured they shall be protected from sun-shine or rain, and not in any manner be disappointed.

REA & TAYLOR.
November 18. d2t eo3t 2aw4w

Lands and Mill-Seat for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in Richmond, October 2, 1807, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises,
Ten acres and a half of land
lying on the east side of the Georgetown road, about half a mile from Alexandria court-house, either all together or divided into four lots of equal quantity as may suit the purchasers.
A full square, containing rather more than two acres, on the south side of Duke street and eastward of the well and white house belonging to the subscriber.
Part of a square to the southward of the last-mentioned, and west of Cha's Page's and Philip G. Marsteller's houses.
The Spring-Garden, about 4 acres, say two squares, and taking in the streets will be near 5 acres.
The last three mentioned parcels will be sold together or divided, as may be thought most convenient to buyers.
A moiety of ten acres near Cameron Run and the Colchester road, bought in company with Bird and Ricketts.
A valuable Mill Seat on Holmes's Run, above the new turnpike road and not far from the trough hill, between four and five miles from Alexandria.
The sale to commence on the 23d curt. on the George-Town road, and continue, if the weather is suitable, till the whole is disposed of.
The terms of sale will be made known before or at the time of sale.

Wm. HARTSHORNE, Receiver of the effects of JOHN SUTTON, and JOHN MANDEVILLE, under the order of the high Court of Chancery of Virginia.
11th month 2d dts

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

Motion for Commitment.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

Monday, October 5.

Evidence of major James Bruff.

Mr *Martin.* Had you any communications with general Wilkinson about the time of his return to St. Louis?

Mr *Hay* requested that the object for which the witness was introduced should be stated.

Mr *Martin* said it was to prove the same as Timothy Kibby; that general Wilkinson held out the same inducements to him to join in an expedition against the Spaniards.

Mr Hay objected to the introduction of the testimony, on principle. He said that no man could be presumed to come prepared to explain every particular act of his life; that the *general reputation* of a witness could alone be enquired into, in order to assail his character. This he held to be a sacred rule of law and of justice.

Mr *Martin* contended, that the evidence was pertinent. General Wilkinson had declared that he had no knowledge of col. Burr's views till he received the cyphered letter. We will prove that he had. He did not mean to say that the views of colonel Burr were criminal, on the contrary, they were perfectly innocent; nor would general Wilkinson have been guilty if he had joined in them. But now general Wilkinson, in order to obtain favor with the government, had turned traitor to colonel Burr.

Mr *Wickham* argued that the testimony of major Bruff was admissible to shew an inconsistency in that of general Wilkinson.

General *Wilkinson.* May I be permitted to make one observation; I am not in the smallest degree surprized at the language which has upon this and several other occasions been used by the counsel of colonel Burr; men who are hired to misrepresent.

[Mr *Wickham.* I will not submit to such language from any man in court. The *Chief Justice* declared the style of general Wilkinson to be improper, and that he had heard too much of such language in court. Gen Wilkinson apologised—He said that it was impossible he could offer any intentional disrespect to the court, but he could not remain silent when he heard himself called a traitor.]

Gen W. proceeded——I am astonished at the explanations of the objects for which this witness was called, had I known the purpose for which he *volunteered* his services (for he was not summoned) I should have been able to produce documents to shew the long, the implacable hatred, which he has borne towards me.

[*Mr Wickham* said that major Bruff was under the protection of the court.]

Gen *Wilkinson* I pray that his testimony may be introduced.

Mr *Hay* observed, that he had no doubt of the law as to the right to impeach the credibility of a witness, by shewing an inconsistency in his testimony. He admitted that if major Bruff's evidence were introduced for that purpose it was proper; but if for any other purpose it was improper—They had no right to interrogate him for the purpose avowed by Mr Martin; to shew that Gen Wilkinson entertained the same views as colonel Burr. However as general Wilkinson was content that major Bruff should proceed he would not object.

The *Chief Justice* declared that he would not hear the witness as to any particular allegations against gen W. but with respect to any inconsistency in his testimony he *must* hear him.

Major Bruff proceeded:

My testimony will arise from a number of conversations with general Wilkinson.

In four of these conversations gen W. took me aside; in three of which he locked me up in his room. The first hint I had of a connexion between gen Wilkinson and col Burr was drawn from two paragraphs in Kentucky newspapers, in the spring 1805 before gen Wilkinson reached St Louis; the first alluded to the old plan to form a separate government west of the Allegany, and ascribed it to gen Wilkinson and his associates, and doubting whether that scheme had yet been abandoned. The next was an extract of a letter from Fort Massac, published in the papers which stated that col Burr had been there several days with gen Wilkinson, probably giving the general lessons on government, or digesting a new code or constition for the government of Louisiana—These hints with information received from capt Stoddard immediately from fort Massac, and who assured me that colonel Burr was or had been there closely engaged with general Wilkinson, and that he had or was about to furnish him with a barge and crew, to descend the Mississippi into New Orleans.

[Mr *Wirt.* You have not said when. A In June, 1805]

These circumstances put me on my guard, and determined me to watch the motions of general Wilkinson and colonel Burr.

[*Major Bruff's evidence to be continued.*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, *November* 10.

DEBATE on Mr. G. W. Campbell's *motion to fill up the bill on the naval establishment.*

[*Mr. Montgomery's speech concluded.*]

Mr. M. hoped his trust was well founded; that the legislature, feeling the same anxiety for the public safety so materially promoted by this precaution, would declare that this was what they would have done had they been in session. He asked, had the president of the U. S. passed over this great emergency, and failed to make these preparations, ought he not to have been censured for a neglect of duty? As these articles therefore had been purchased because the interest and safety of the country required them, and the expences had been incurred for the public safety, the house could not hesitate to give their sanction to the appropriation.

It had been asked by a gentleman from Massachusetts, whether these articles were actually paid for; if paid for out of what monies had the payment been made? As a member of the committee of ways and means, he could declare that not one cent had been actually paid. The president had said, that he had authorised engagements for these articles: the government was pledged for them; and the house were as strongly called on by faith and honor to make an appropriation for them as they were bound to do in the case of the marine corps.

Mr. M. said it had been asked by another gentleman, perhaps from Connecticut, whether the timber mentioned was for general naval purposes, or for gun-boats only? At this important crisis, when hostilities were menaced, it had been thought prudent to lay up a stock of timber for building gun-boats and it was accordingly done; but in laying it up, it had been contracted for, and prepared in such a manner as to answer any naval purposes. If our differences should be amicably settled, and it was not required that gun-boats should be erected, the materials would still be on hand for the use of the navy.

It had been stated, he believed, by a gentleman from Virginia, that appropriations had been anticipated; that this was not the language held by the president of the U. S. or these the principles defended by him in his first communication made to congress in 1801: Mr. M. said he admired the principle laid down by the gentleman, appropriations should never be anticipated but in extreme cases. The principle was in general correct; but he would ask the gentleman from Virginia, who had taken this ground yesterday, if a case could not occur in which it might be departed from? He would ask any gentleman, need there exist a stronger case than the present to justify such a departure? He believed not.

They had been told by a gentleman from Connecticut, that in the manner in which they were now acting, in making appropriations, they were justifying the measure upon arguments resorted to by the former administration. God forbid, said he, that we should take any of the principles of the former administration for our rule of conduct. The present measure stood on firm ground: the exigences of the times had justified the anticipation, and not the example of the former administration.

They had been told by a gentleman yesterday, that our navy had been disgraced by this outrage. True, if the officer of the degraded vessel, instead of a verbal answer from the mouth of his trumpet, had sent a metal one from the mouth of his cannon, the honor of the navy of the U. S. would have been preserved. That officer and his conduct were now under investigation; but from the courage, character, and patriotism of the other officers of our navy, the country might be assured that if occasion offered, they would retrieve its reputation.

It had been said that the government had received two marked insults from foreign powers; he presumed one case alluded to was that of the Spanish minister; if he was wrong in this idea, he wished to be corrected. This minister began to shew his Spanish airs to our homespun government: he was informed that a demand would be made for his recall. If it should be thought that I am incorrect in this, said Mr. M. resort to the department of state where the facts may be obtained. What was the conduct of this ex-minister? Did he dare to persist in his insolence? No; he meanly solicited our government not to write on or represent his conduct to the Spanish government. Our government granted his solicitations; if they got rid of him it was immaterial in what manner. After he had thus obtained his point, what was his conduct? He came within the city of Washington, contrary to the understanding which had taken place. Did the government then put up with his behavior? He received on the contrary, an intimation that his company would be dispensed with. In the course of a few days he slunk off to Philadelphia. Under such circumstances, he presumed no American would feel the dignity of the nation injured in this case.

In the other case, it had been said we had received a blow; and a blow only?—No; murder had been committed. The reeking blood of our fellow citizens and the insulted dignity of the nation called for satisfactory retribution, or speedy retaliation. If retribution is refused, then the constitution did not vest the power in the president of the U. S. to resent the injury; it did vest it in the congress of the U. S. If such a crisis should take place they would meet it with energy and firmness, and use every exertion to efface the insult.

The present measure now under consideration, said Mr. M. is the first defensive measure presented for our determination. If we give this measure a quibbling, querking, or reluctant affirmative, the people will be disappointed in their hopes. I have no apprehension that we shall do so; I believe the contrary. I have no doubt but that the patriotic characters here called together on the exigency of the moment, and to whom is intrusted the honor of the nation, will realise all the wishes of the people.

Mr. M. concluded by saying, that, feeling conscious of the rectitude of his intentions, as far as his feeble abilities would permit, he had discharged his duty to his country, his constituents, and to himself.

Mr. *Randolph* hoped the time would come—and that very soon——when we should have an opportunity of going into a regular discussion of the points touched upon by the gentleman from Maryland, & of some others. He trusted that, in the first place, the question would be regularly brought before the house—and the late experiment had thrown considerable light upon the subject—whether the United States ought to maintain a navy & to what extent?—Whether an establishment which for years had proved a moth in the public purse, and which, when the exigency of the moment called for its last exertions, had proved only a conductor of dishonor to the nation, deserved to be cherished with the tenderness and supported at the expence, which had hitherto been lavished upon it.

He hoped this question would be fairly met and as fairly decided—for strange as it might appear, this great point had never been directly settled, since the present administration came into office, but had heretofore been determined in an oblique, collateral way. He hoped too the question would be discussed how far the present state of our political relations abroad, had grown out of the proceedings of the memorable session of 1805—6, and how far (perhaps this might prove the only opportunity for such a discussion) the measures taken by the executive upon the capture of the Chesapeake comported with the wishes & expectations of the people and with the maxims of a sound dignified, and enlightened policy.

The gentleman from Maryland, who had just sat down, allowed that the position contended for yesterday in opposition to the practice of contracting public debts or spending public money illegally, were in the general good, but seemed to consider them subject to many and great exceptions. On this subject he would produce an authority which would shew what had been the opinion of the republican party, when they were out of power, and how far it supported the doctrine which gentlemen had now undertaken to defend. Here Mr. R. quoted Gallatin on the Finances of the U. States page 81 "Another irregularity has once taken place upon an extraordinary occasion. Although the president of the U S was authorised to call out the militia to suppress insurrections no monies were appropriated for that service. When the western insurrection took place until congress had covered the expenditures of that expedition by an appropriation made only on the 31st of December 1794, the expences were defrayed out of the monies appropriated for the military establishment. Yet even the principle, by which the specific appropriations for the several objects of the military establishment have been considered as a general grant for the whole, could not authorise the application of a part of that grant to the expenses of that expedition. No further discretion had been claimed by virtue of that principle than that of indistinctly applying the whole sum appropriated by law to any of the objects enumerated and specified under distinct heads in the law itself. But, as the militia called out to suppress an insurrection make no part of the military establishment, the expences attending such a call were not among the various objects enumerated in the law making appropriations for the military establishment. The monies drawn from the treasury on that occasion were paid out of a fund appropriated for other and distinct purposes; they were *not drawn agreeably to the constitution*, in consequence of any appropriation made by law. It might be a *defect in the law*, authorising the expence, not to have provided the means; *but that defect should have been remedied by the only competent authority, by convening congress.* The necessity of the measure, may, in the mind of the executive have superceded every other consideration. *The popularity of the transaction*" (and, he might have added, of the *agent*) "*may have thrown a veil over its illegality, but it should by no means be drawn hereafter into precedent.*"

Mr. Randolph believed that the opinion which he had just read would bear him fully out in the principles which he had laid down yesterday as those on which the old whig or republican minority in congress had acted, on which they had specifically as well as virtually pledged themselves to the nation to continue to act, and which when they deserted they deserved the reprobation of every honest mind. Can any man pretend to say that the western insurrection, in the very infancy of this government, presented a case of less public exigency than the capture of the Chesapeake? And yet the then president of the U. S. for having illegally defrayed the expence of that expedition, instead of convoking the legislature and acting under its authority, had deservedly received the censure, not of the multitude, for they were with him, but of the thinking few. He was condemned by the thinking part of the community and the system on which he acted, and which his successor had subsequently pushed to the most extravagant lengths, was finally arrested by the public voice.

In a preceding part of his work (page 79) the secretary passes some deserved strictures on the practice of mingling appropriations. "The appropriations heretofore made for the military establishment have been subdivided into a number of separate heads, making specific and distinct appropriations for the pay of the army, for its subsistence, for clothing, &c. and it was supposed that the monies thus distinctly appropriated were respectively applied to the specific objects for which they were appropriated. It however appears by a letter from the secretary of the treasury of May 1796, that by far the greatest part of the expenditures for the military department are found by experience to be unsusceptible of that particular distribution which is observed in the issues of monies appropriated to other objects; and that appropriations for military purposes ought to be considered as a general grant of such sums as the public service is found to require, to be issued according to exigencies, and applied and accounted for pursuant to law." The house will recollect that at this time we had not that other department which has since proved yet more *unsusceptible* of any economical regulation, or legal control. The secretary of the treasury goes on to say, "It would seem that, if those appropriations are considered by the treasury department, as general, of which grants, to be issued according to exigencies that or some other executive department is to judge, and if, therefore, the monies specifically appropriated to one head of service are applied to another head, they are not applied & accounted for pursuant, but contrary to law. Such a mode is undoubtedly liable to great abuses: it deceives the legislature who when appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the defensive protection of the

frontiers, did not think that the treasury would assume a power to apply them to the quarter master or any other department. It deprives the legislature from any control, not only over the distribution of the monies amoogst the several heads of service, but even over the total sum to be expended. For the million and an half of dollers, appropriated for the annual support of six thousand men, the nominal establishment, may be spent in the same time, and in fact has actually been expended within 14 months for the 3500 men who constituted the effective establishment. The same abuse has, for a considerable time, prevailed in England, where it has, at several periods, been taken notice of, and did lately produce a motion of impeachment against the ministers.

[*Speech to be continued*]

MINUTES.

TUESDAY, *November* 17.

Mr. *Blount* from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to aggressions, &c. made a report. The report commences with an expression of sensibility at the outrage committed on the Chesapeake, states the receipt of information relative thereto from the state and navy departments, presents a general view of the circumstances, observes that it might be said to have been incontestibly proved that Wm. Ware, John Strachan, and Daniel Martin are citizens of the United States; but the committee add that they conceive it unnecessary for them or the house, to go into any enquiry on that part of the subject, as in their opinion whether the men taken from the Chesapeake were or were not citizens of the U. States, and whether the Chesapeake was or was not within the acknowledged limits of the United States at the time they were taken the character of the act of taking them remains the same.

From the foregoing facts it appears to your committee that the outrage committed on the frigate Chesapeake has been stamped with circumstances of indignity and insult of which there is scarcely to be found a parallel in the history of civilized nations, and requires only the sanction of the government under color of whose authority it was perpetrated to make it just cause of, if not an irresistable call for, instant and severe retaliation. Whether it will receive that sanction or be disavowed and declared an unauthorised act of a subordinate officer remains to be determined by the answer which shall be given to the demand of explanation, that answer, now daily expected, will either sink the detestable act into piracy, or expand it to the magnitude of premeditated hostility against the sovereignty and independence of this nation, and until its true character shall be fixed and known, your committee deem it expedient to decline expressing any opinion as to the measures proper to be adopted in relation to it. But as other acts of aggression have been committed within our ports and waters by British ships of war as well anterior as posterior to this, some of them manifesting the same disregard of our national rights and seeming to flow from the same contempt for the authority of our laws, & especially as the British squadron, of which the Leopard was one, after being notified of the President's proclamation ordering them to depart from the waters of the U. States, which they knew had been published in conformity to an act of Congress, anchored within the capes of Chesapeake Bay, and in that situation remained capturing American vessels even within our acknowledged territorial limits, and sending them to Halifax for adjudication--impressing seamen on board American vessels, firing on vessels and boats of all descriptions having occasion to pass near them in pursuit of their lawful trade, and occasionally denouncing threats, calculated to alarm and irritate the good people of the U. States, particularly the inhabitants of Norfolk and Hampton, all which facts are substantiated by the accompanying documents No. 1 to 6, the committee are of opinion that it is expedient to provide more effectually for the protection of our ports and harbors, but not being prepared to report specifically on that subject, they ask farther indulgence of the House, and beg leave to submit for their consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the attack of the British ship of war Leopard on the United States frigate Chesapeake, was a flagrant violation of the jurisdiction of the United States, and that the continuance of the British squadron (of which the Leopard was one) in their waters, after being notified of the proclamation of the President of the United States, ordering them them to depart the same, was a farther violation thereof.

The report was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

One other member appeared and took his seat.

Mr. *Y. Richards*, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi territory, made report thereon, representing that that territory would soon be entitled to admission into the union, and concluding with a resolution that their prayer be not granted. Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday week.

Mr. *Poindexter* presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wilkinson county, in the Mississippi territory, relative to pre-emption rights to land, &c. which was referred.

Mr. *Bassett*, from the committee to whom the subject was refetred, reported a bill allowing an additional compensation to the secretaries of the Mississippi, Indiana, Louisiana and Michigan territories; which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

The order of the day on the report of the committee of elections on the contested election of Mr McCreery, was on motion of Mr Newton postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. J. Clay offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed the committee, Messrs. J. Clay, Macon, Nicholas, Moseley and Crowninshield:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the several acts for the encouragement of learning and promotion of the useful arts, and that the committee be authorised to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. *J. Montgomery and Taggart*, each presented petitions on the subject of post offices and post roads, which was referred.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.

Captain Gardner of the ship Western Trader from Liverpool, was boarded on the 10th ult. by the British frigate Amherst 6 days from Plymouth, England, and treated politely, the boarding officer informed captain G. that the Revenge cutter had sailed for the United States, and that on the day preceding they had spoken a cutter 3 days out, who informed that an embargo had been laid on all American vessels in Plymouth.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

A messenger is said to have passed thro' Baltimore on Thursday, on his way to Washington, with dispatches from our minister at London to the secretary of state. These dispatches arrived at New York, in the ship Swift, captain Taber, from Liverpool.

The London *Sunday Review* of the 20th of September says, "For some days past unpleasant rumors have been in circulation respecting the negociation between this country and America. These seem principally to have originated from the circumstance, that Mr. Munroe had declared his intention of immediately quitting the country. We trust, however, that the alarm is unfounded; that Mr. Munroe means very soon to take his departure, is true; it has been his intention some time, and of late he has been little more than an assistant of Mr. Pinckney. His sudden departure at this period, therefore, may as probably have a favorable as an unfavorable auspice. Another reason given for Mr. Munroe's departure, is, that in the event of Mr. Jefferson declining the presidency of the U. States, he means to stand a candidate."

Non-Importation Act.—Many of our commercial friends have enquired of us, the period to which this act of congress has been suspended by the president. For their information, and that of others, who have permitted the fact to slip their memories, we state, that the suspension will terminate on the second Monday in December next, which will be the 14th of that month.

[*Phil. Gaz.*]

On Friday, on motion of colonel Ogden of counsel with colonel Burr, and with the assent of the attorney general, we understand the supreme court granted an order to QUASH the indictment in the case of the state against Aaron Burr for the murder of general Hamilton. It appears that the indictment was very materially defective, and particularly in that it alledged the murder to be committed in this state, whereas the fact was well established that the death took place in the state of New York, and that it was the opinion of the bar generally that the indictment in its present form could not be sustained.

Burr is said to have been in the neighborhood of this city, at Morrisville—how true the report is we know not.

[*Trenton pap.*]

Captain Foster, arrived at Beverly on the 11th instant, in 65 days from Marseilles, received the following note the moment before he sailed:

"Letters received at Marseilles, the 9th of September, from Leghorn, announce the entry into that place of a corps of French troops, who took possession of the port, and the fortress of the port; and they assure us, that an embargo had been put upon all vessels."

FRENCH DECREE.

It seems now to be pretty well ascertained, though not officially, that Bonaparte is resolved to enforce his blockading decree against our commerce. As congress have been called together to take into consideration the hostile aggressions of one of the belligerent powers, we hope that executive partiality will not induce them entirely to overlook those of another. To shew our readers that this decree is a direct violation of a solemn compact stipulated in the convention of 1800 signed by Bonaparte himself, we subjoin the twelfth article of that convention, from which it appears that to enforce such a decree as that of November last, is such an aggression as amounts to a cause of war, and is at once equally insulting, and injurious. Whether the resentment of our government is already so exclusively engrossed with the injuries received from G. Britain that they have none to spare for such outrageous violations of solemn treaty, remains to be seen.

Art 12 It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandize (contraband goods always excepted) from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, and sail and trade with their ships & merchandize with perfect security and liberty, from the countries, ports, places of those who are enemies of both, or of either party without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy aforementioned, to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same power, or under several; unless such ports or places shall be ACTUALLY *blockaded, besieged or invested.*

And whereas it frequently happens, that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such ports or place, but she shall not be detained, nor any part of her cargo if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after notice of such blockade or investment, she shall again attempt to enter, but shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender of such place, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they, shall be restored to the owners thereof.

[*U. S. Gaz.*]

The intelligence received from France via Boston and published in this day's Register, is peculiarly interesting at the moment, when the legislature of the union is deliberating on our relations with foreign powers; and when the result of its deliberations must involve the decision of peace or war.

It is within the recollection of every one that the decree of the emperor Napoleon, of November 21st, 1806, declaring the British islands and their dependencies in a state of blockade, was the first anunciation of the most extraordinary principle ever raised by a belligerent against the rights of neutral nations—a principle so extraordinary called for the immediate resistance of every neutral power; and it became peculiarly incumbent on the executive of the U. S. to whose superintendance our foreign relations are immediately confided to have withstood this gigantic stride of belligerent pretention. It was a fit occasion to have exemplified our claims and to have evinced our impartiality towards Great Britain and France.—To have met the declaration of such a principle at the threshold was the true and only effectual mean of preventing the practice under it by either of those powers. Was this the conduct pursued by Mr. Jefferson; was the occasion seized to evidence a strict impartiality, and a dignified resistance to such encroachment? Where are the indignant remonstances of our government against such monstrous despotism? Was not the whole representation on the the subject confined to a "*Je pense*" and a "*Je crois*," "an opinion and a belief" neither formal nor conclusive, between Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Decres, who declared himself unauthorised and incompetent to say any thing on the subject. And has not the neglect of this important duty, this dereliction of our best interests, induced the British to practise under the principle, which France first declared, and which she now determines to enforce against us? And, are we not plunged into our present deep, and almost inextricable embarrassment, by this weak, this wicked desertion of duty; on the part of those, to whom it was specially confided?

Let the legislature examine the facts in the manner which its duty prescribes, & the people will be correctly informed whether the defect has been in the constitutional powers, "*or the administration*," of them.

How much confidence must it have required to state the suffering of our commerce in the Mediterranean in the embittered manner in which it was given to congress against one of the belligerents, when the very cause of complaint was justified by the total neglect of the administration to remonstrate against, and firmly to withstand the principle (declared by the other belligerent) on which that practice was grounded?

We hesitate not to say, that such neglect or partiality, we care not by what name it is called, tends to the disgrace and ruin of any nation, where it prevails.

Whether the declaration of France, "that she will enforce the principles of her decree against the United States," will have any tendency to correct the *executive* partiality we pretend not to say. That it will have its due influence on the public opinion, and the decisions of the legislature we trust & believe.

[*Jackson.*]

LANDING

From the schooner Freigher, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber.
100 bbls New England rum,
50 boxes mould candles,
100 sides soal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
IN STORE,
5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,
8 bales plains,
2 do Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red soal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hhds. New England rum,
300 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havanna sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Half barrel and keds beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

Notice to *Hunters!*

HAVING sold the exclusive right of *hunting* and *shooting* on JONES's *Point*, to a company of gentlemen: I hereby prohibit all other persons whatever from using that privilege, without having first obtained their permission in writing.—As I have undertaken to guarantee the exclusive right as above, I shall prosecute whoever may be found disregarding this notice.

Josiah Browning.

November 21. d6t

Five Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on Saturday night last, a Negro Woman by the name of COFFIE, and took with her a child about 9 months old. I expect she is harbored amongst some of the free negroes in town.—Any one that will give me information of her so that I get her again, shall receive Five Dollars Reward. And I forewarn any person whatever from harboring her, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such.

John Hunter.

Nov. 21. eo3t

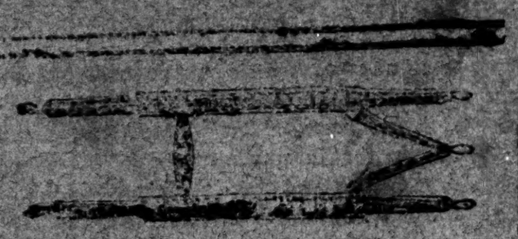
NOW LANDING

At Vowell's wharf, from on board sloop Maria Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for sale by the subscribers—

62 hhds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qua-
ALSO ON HAND,
25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.

Wadsworth and Butler.

Sept. 3. d1wcotf



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 dóm.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the FourMile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 18. eo

Robert Gray,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria, has lately received for sale the following Articles.

Reeves's water colors, in boxes, containing from six to eighteen colors; ladies' japan dressing cases; japan ink-chests; durable ink for marking linen; superfine warranted black lead pencils; pounce and pounce boxes, camels' hair pencils for drawing; superfine red sealing wax; indian ink; parchment; violin strings, bows and bridges; German flutes; one well finished clarinet; one hautboy; instructions for flute and violin; tooth powder and brushes; red military feathers; black do. with red tops; pocket thermometers; mathematical instruments; writing and wrapping paper; quills; wafers; bonnet boards; fullers' press boards, &c. &c.

Also the following late Publications.

Warren's American revolution, 3 vols. oct.

Mease's geological view of the U. States.

Mrs. Opie's simple tales, 2 vols. 12 mo. boards.

Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owenson;

Margaretta, by a young lady of Philadelphia.

Domestic Cookery; Murphy's life of Garrick; Steuben's military discipline; Azani's maritime law; pieces of Irish history, by W. J. Mac Nevan, &c.

For sale by the dozen,

School bibles and testaments; Scott's lessons; Murray's English reader: introduction to reading; Columbian orator; looking-glass for the mind; Philadelphia latin grammars; school dictionaries assorted; spelling-books; primers; slates; playing and message cards; ink-powder; bonnet boards, &c. &c.

ON HAND,

A large stock of ready-made blank books of various sizes; blank account books ruled and bound to any given pattern, at a short notice. October 5.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. eo

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 268 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Alexandria, April 25. w&stf

Just Published,

For sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, in King-street Alexandria:

The Life of Gen. Washington,

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

Author of the *American Revolution.*

Price in boards, $2 50

☞ Price to non-subscribers 3 dollars.

Little Falls of Potomac.

TO BE SOLD,

Three hundred acres of LAND, lately belonging to the estate of *Philip R. Fendall*, Esquire, deceased, at the Little Falls, and bordering on the river Potomac.

On this tract are a stone dwelling-house and tobacco warehouse on the main road near to the river—several other buildings, with lands well improved; part of them where town lots were lately contemplated, with the sanction of the legislature, are said to be remarkably fertile. There are also on the premises A VACANT MILL SEAT, several very valuable FISH STANDS, and inexhaustible QUARRIES of Stone for building warehouses and cellar walls, esteemed equal to any, and superior to most, foundation stone on the Potomac, having always commanded the highest prices.

The good quality of the stone on the banks of the river, to which vessels of any burthen that can go up to George-town can go and take them off—their vicinity to George-town, the city of Washington and Alexandria, being about three miles from the two first, and ten from the last-mentioned, by water or by land—a very valuable merchant mill adjoining, and a bridge preparing to be thrown across the Potomac near to the mill, with other non-enumerated advantages, which a person inclined to purchase would discover on a slight view of the premises, renders it unnecessary to enlarge or comment on their value.

For terms apply to *Francis Green*, Esq. of Medford, near Boston, Massachusetts—to *Tristram Dalton*, Esqr. of Alexandria, or to the subscriber

Lewis Deblois.

Alexandria, 11th Nov. law3w

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most tasteless and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a procedure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefitted the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Barbault, a Jauffret, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil than the dry insanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement) when he carnestly prefixed this work on the Editor's attention "That a Spelling Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc larat, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality.*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES,
- Madeira,
- Bucellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)